THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN

Daily (except Sunday) and Weekly, BY THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN COMPANY!

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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TUESDAY, JANUARY 5.

ALBAUGE's—Salvill.

NATIONAL—Rotton Ideal Opera Company.
Four's—Lizzie Evans in "Pogg's Forry."
MERICO's—"The Mixada."

DIME MUSEUM—Opera and specialties.

Comque-Varieties.
Washington hine-Ninth and R. I. avenue EST. RINK-Finest skating surface in the city. The New York legislature will organize

The recuperated solous reassemble in the capitol to-day.

Home near bids fair to disrupt all party flore in England.

No half-way scheme for home rule will be accepted by Mr. Parnell.

The speaker will need chromos or som other kind of prizes to enable him to work off small chairmanships on big men-

True haring cadets at Annapolis should be taken across Capt. Romsay's paternal knee, coundly spanked, and then sent home to their mammas.

Kewaren McPurason's torthcoming reply to Senator Beck has been so thorghly advertised that it should show good drawing qualities.

Tun American Eagle is the name of a handsome newspaper that is a reaming lustily in Lendon in the interest of Ameriean manufactures. Turne has been talk enough about "the

effice seeking the man." What the Senate would like to put an eye on is the man whem the office sought. Maxy harsh things, have been said about Howgate's management of the weather, but his most releatless enemy

never tried to lay at his door the respons lility for such a day as yesterday. This is the week of prayer. The eloquent chaplain of the House of Representa tives should not forget that some members of his flock will need a deal of sustaining

grace when the committees are announced. Wr. print elsewhere in this Issue a very Interesting interview with Mr. Harry Smith, journal clerk of the House of Representatives, on the results that will be obtained by the adoption of the new rules

The great soul of the country rises up to utter a long, lond, thundering protest against the outrageous indignity heaped on these second class cadets at Annapolis who are compelled to stand guard at the door of a fourth class ca let!

Three will never be a better time than the present for Congress to attend to three questions presidential succession, electoral count, and the determination of finability." It is the reverse of patriotic to neglect matters of such vast importance

Tun social season in Washington will be ndebted to Chicago for an unusually numerous delegation of beautiful and accomplished young ladies. The exceptional width of the sidewalks in this city is an advantage which the belles of Chicago are beginning to understand and appreciate.

It is the opinion of the New York World's Washington correspondent that if Mr. Car-lisle "should succeed in having a tariff bill passed this winter through the House of a kind and character which should commend itself to the business people of the country. and it should be rejected by the Senate, he would then be brought very prominently to the front as a presidential candidate," Why did not the correspondent say at once, instead of putting it in such a roundabout way, that Mr. Carlisle cannot be a presidential candidate?

THE Democratic Philadelphia Times blandly remarks that "as a man who uses the public service for private gratification tiov. Patrison is entitled to a seat in the very front row." Having gotten a big thing by accident, and knowing that it is his only chance to "use public service for private gratification," the reform governor of Pennsylvania is disposed to help himself and accommodate his friends. In other words, he is a thorough Democrat and the Times a bybrid.

THE generally prevalent impression is that the farming of this country is really carried on by farmers, who, in great measure, are the owners of the farms they till. On the contrary, Mr. Thomas P. Gill, in the North American Review, points out that at the census of 1880 there were found to be 1.024.001 farms rented by tenants in the United States, and he claims that in the five years since this census was taken the number of tenant holdings has increased 25 per cent., raising the number of tenant holdings at present in the United States to 1,250,000. In England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales at the present day the total number of tenant farmers is 1,000,127. For the United States contains 250,000 more tenant farmers to-day than the thre kingdoms and the principality together. These statements are not radiantly chemful. Our country is being Europeanized at an ancomfortably rapid rate.

Is an editorial referring to and justifying the dismissal of a letter carrier at Indianapclis for "maligning the memory of the late Vice President Hendricks," the Philadelphia Press suggests that "there is another and more offensive instance of this postmortem calumny now before the po-There is in possession of an important federal office at Washington a man who is a ensed of recently charging Gen. Grant with being 'an arrant humbug,' no military man,' 'an idiot or a knave,' 'who won Fort Denelson by a scratch,' who, 'if an idiot, should not be magnified into a demissor, and, if a knave, deserves the execuation of all honest men. These and similar insults from the same source are all that their author has done or said to make himself author has done or said to make himself site dispatch on conday, sept 37, the rest conspicuous since be entered his present of a cline matching arrived. During the following the some of his right hip have fee. The match is W. S. Rosserians, and he may not be completed, but as though they were she threads of ref. occupies the office of register of the trees | 10-timinary trials were made with the apparation

ury." It is unfortunate for Gen. Rosecrans that he cannot put in a good defense on this pressing occasion.

The Return of Congress

After the usual holiday recess, for the tak ing of which they have been unnecessarily and unreasonably scolded, the constitue elements of the forty-ninth Congress will reassemble at the capitol at high moon to day. The NATIONAL REPUBLICAN welcome there back to their post of duty, sincerely hoping that neither their mental vigor nor hysical health has been impaired either by ample measure of abuse of which they have been the recipients, or by any excess of enjoyment during the festal season.

It is hoped, too, that they have come from heir various constituencies deeply impressed with the necessity of giving prompt and important work which awaits their action, and that the reflections incident to the death of the old and the birth of the new year have stimulated their patriotism t extent that they will try to serve their respective parties by serving their common

It would be an impeachment of the intelligence of the members of the two houses to assume that they do not each and all know that not a single partisan measure, of any character, can possibly become a law during the life of the forty-ninth Con-

The Republican majority in the Senate and the Democratic majority in the House of Representatives each stands as an effectual bar to party legislation. There can be no bargain, no compromise, no agreement or arrangement by which any bill intended merely to carry out the pledge of a campalga platform and manufacture po capital can escape defeat. The most inexperienced of new members knows this as well as the veteran member, and the country knows it so thoroughly well that there will be no disposition to tolerate a waste of time in attempting the impossible.

It is sometimes stated in Democratic newspapers—and a similar remark has ocasionally been heard in a Democratic House of Representatives-that it is not the busi ness of one house to take cognizance of the political complexion of the other, but to go on with such legislation as it deems expedient, regardless of what the other hous may or may not do in the premises. It is conceded that neither house is required to make formal recognition-by bill or resolution-of the political cast of the co-ordinate body. But it is the plain duty of each member in his individual capacity to recognize all facts that have a direct bearing or the work of the session. Such a fact, and onlym of the Senate and House of Repre-

For this good and sufficient reason the tariff question and the civil service law should be let alone. There can be no re-vision of the tariff, nor can the civil service law be repealed until the people shall have so decreed in the election of a Congress. tariff issue was dexterously dodged and the civil service question was used to cheat and bamboozle the people in the last presidential campaign. The pretense that the House has any mission at all as the result of questions decided in that campaign is a fraud. The only sensible course is to avoid wasting time and disturbing the country by agitation that can come to no practical result. Let the tariff go to the people in the congressional elections of this year. And let the enemies of civil service reform meet its defenders in the same appeal to the

But there is another question more im portant and far more exciting than either f these which will be pressed on the attention of Congress, but on which the lines will be sectionally rather than politically drawn. The proposal to repeal the act un-der which the standard silver dollar is coined has already excited a general and intense interest. The NATIONAL REPUBLIcan has demonstrated that no repealing oill can possibly pass the House, and that no repealing bill, as a distinct and inde-

pendent proposition, can pass the Senate. It will be worse than folly, therefore, to waste the time that should be devoted to great measures of general importance in an utterly unavailing agitation of the silver question. Let this, too, go to the people in decision be the guide of the fiftieth Congress in taking it up and making disposal

America Still Ahead.

Prof. Wiley, chief of the chemist's division of the department of agriculture, who is now making a tour in Europe, makes an interesting report upon the manufacture of sugar at Almeria, in southern Spain, by the diffusion and carbonatation process, which is exciting so much interest in sugar producing countries, and particularly in this country where Congress has appropriated about a quarter of a million of dollars for experiments, while our sugar manufacturers have expended fully four times as

much for the same purpose.

Prof. Wiley reports that he is encouraged to find that the satisfactory results obtained by the experiments under the direction of the department of agriculture at Ottawa, Kan., are fully confirmed by the experiments at Almeria, Spain, and both together give the greatest assurance that, with proper chemical and mechanical appliances and skill, the diffusion process, as applied to sugar cane, is certain to supplant all other methods.

It appears, moreover, from his report that, as between the European-built diffusion machinery used in Spain and the American built machines used in the Kansas experi ments, the latter worked the better by far. Both machines were set up and operated by inexperienced machinists, such as could be found in the immediate neighborhood of the experimental stations, and who had

never seen a diffusion battery before. The Kansas battery of ten cells worked at the preliminary trial at the rate of eightyfour tons of sugar cane in twenty-four hours, "extracting ninety-eight per cent. of

the total sugar present."

The European battery used in Spain had ourteen cells, all of them larger than those in its American competitor-and should have twice the daily capacity-yet it only worked, at the first trial, at the rate of seventy-five tons of sugar cane in twentyour hours, though its builders claim a

capacity of one hundred tons. An American-built battery of the same size as the one used in Spain would work, with anything like good management, at least two Lundred tone in that time, or twice as fast as the European machine.

The sugar cane cutters used in Spain were copies from an obsolete American cutter that was rejected by the builder in 1884. Lut the owner is now having another built after the plans of the one that was invented and built here for the United States government experimental sugar works in Louisiana, but which has not yet been set up.

In the Kansas experiments the sugar case cutter, which, by the way, is the most important part of the entire apparatus, was a success from the start—cutting about fifty tens per day in excess of its maximum contract capacity. In his report Prof. Wiley WALKET.

I reached Ottown on Wednesday, Sept. 9, and the work of exception was pushed with all pos-sible dispatch. On Souday, Sept. 27, the rest of the machinery arrived. During the follow-

ratus. The cutter was found to give good satis, faction, with a capacity of six tons per hour, riving a nicely grooved chip well suited for

The German government spent upwards of \$100,000 in experimenting upon sugar beet cutters before it obtained one that gave good satisfaction and a beet chip well suited to diffusion," and when the cutter was at length obtained, at such cost, it was of no use whatever for cutting sugar The long-sought-for cane cutter has at length been produced by a successful manufacturer of wood paper machinery, and without any cost to the government for

Prof. Wiley has been in correspondence with the builders of sugar machinery in Europe for some time, and last season sent his assistant, Mr. Spencer, on a tour among them, and has, without doubt, taught them something about diffusion, as applied to sugar cane, and more particularly about sugar cane cutters—the last named being a new American invention that European builders as yet know very little of.

At all events it is gratifying to learn from his report that our American machinists are so much in advance of their European competitors in building diffusion chinery for working sugar cane. Our friends over the water have copied our monitors, torpedo boats, steam and sail yachts, and other triumphs of American inventors almost without end, and now they are quite at liberty to pattern after our mills for working all kinds of sugar cane. They are at home in the manu-facture of beet sugar, but when it comes to

the manufacture of sugar from tropical sugar cane our machinists are far ahead. Chemical bulletin No. 2, issued by the department of agriculture in 1894, is a record of eighteen years dismal failure of all efforts to use European-built diffusion achinery in extracting saccharine matter from sugar cane, though tried again and again in British India, Louisiana, and other sugar cane growing countries. The sucin this work is certainly gratifying.

Evidently a Mistake. Our evening contemporary, the Wash-

ngton Critic, says: Society missed what would have been a "scandalism in high life" recently by the interession of the "lady in the case." Itapicars that the fair unknown, who lives in West Washington, has been carrying on an intrinse with two well-known mayal others, and hold of whom are married. Once the and both of whom are married. One of the officers being higher in rank than the other has the authority to order the younger away to "strange countries fartoses," but the young man naturally resented the stern decree that sent him miles away, and as they met recently at the house of the "mutual friend," blows were only prevented by the wit of the woman, who, by her timely intercession, saw the situ-stion, and prevented what perhaps would have been a sudden and fatal ending to the careers of two of our best-known naval offi-

We cannot learn that any naval officer high in rank has ordered his junior to sea by reason of rivalry connected with any lady in West Washington. We have been assured that the detail of the navy under the present system is conducted with absoute impartiality; that every officer goes to sea when his turn comes. If the junior lover in the above case does not owe sex duty, the senior lover cannot make him go; on the other hand. If the senior lover owe sea duty, he is as likely to go as the lunion lover unless his services are so invaluable that he "caunot be dispensed with," Secretary Whitney may have faults, but he would not permit any naval officer connected with the detail to order prematurely to sea another officer because he was his rival in a love affair. Indeed, if it be true that both lovers are married. Secretary Whitner would not have failed to investigate and punish such scandalous proceedings. He would even have mentioned them in his annual report as additional proof of the vicious organization of the Navy Department and

of the incompetency of the staff bureaus. Our esteemed contemporary must be mistaken in its facts; currency should not have been given to such "scandalism in high life" unless the proofs were clear; and even then they had better be given privately with names and dates and circumstances to Secretary Whitney. The editor of the Critic not being a naval officer can communicate directly with the Sceretary and is not under orders to write only to the chief of the office of detail. By calling public attention to facts of doubtful authen ticity the Critic throws painful doubts over the fairness and impartiality of the detail of officers of the navy. If an officer may be ordered to sea because he is a rival in love of a superior officer, the service must be going to the dogs; unless, indeed, it can be plainly shown that the outrage results directly from the bureau system. contemporary think it helps the cause of naval morals, reorganization, and reconstruction by such assertions as it has made? In the absence of specifications the suspicions will fall on line and staff alike. It is a cruel, cruel aspersion which the Critic has made itself responsible for.

It is Read.

[Atlanta Constitution.]
The Sun wants to know if the Chicago Times has any readers. Certainly. It is read every morning with much avidity by its esteemed editors.

(Chicago News.)
The Sun refers to the fact that several in teresting newspapers are published in Chl-cago, and unkindly asks: "Doesanybody in Chicago read the Chicago Timess" Well, it is understood that Dr. Hurbut employs a proof-reader, so the inquiry may be an-swered affirmatively.

PERSONALITIES.

FIRST COMPTROLLER DURITAM has returned to

Hox. A. S. Solomous has returned to the ly after a somewhat protracted visit to New

THE congressmen and newspaper men who went to the New Orleans Exposition have returned to the city. SENATOR MILLER, of California, continues is a serious condition. Recently a swelling of he lower limbs has set in.

REPRESENTATIVE RANKIN, of Wiscousin, i ing very ill at his home, 1327 M street, from ase of the kidneys. LIEUT. Cor. EHEN SWIFT, retired, of the med cal department of the army, died at Bermuda in the 24th December of heart disease. He

U. M. Voccos, of St. Louis; Avis C. McRae, of Prevent, Ark ; E. A. Ayers, of Richmond, Va., and W. T. S. Curtis were yesterday admitted to ractice before the United States Supreme

Till: Secretary of State has just received and ent to Mr. Ericsson, the distinguished in-ventor, the grand cross of the Order of Naval Merit, recently conferred on that gentleman by the late blug of Spain,

BEINGMATATIVE FORMS, of Oblo, says that he will not seek re-election when his present term exires, because it costs too much valury of a member of Congress, he thinks, should be at least \$10,000 a year. Prov. J. M. Lastosrov has gone to Hartford. oun., where he will deliver an address at the

annual banquet of the Summer Club to mor-low, after which he will go to Petelbhurg and assume his duties as president of the Norouth Carolina, is flat on his back, at his home n Cokesbury, in that state. Last winter he

THE OLD DOMINION DEST.

An Interesting Statement of the Pres ent Aspect of the Ouestion. VIRGINIA, Dec. 29, 1885.—EDITOR NATIONAL REPUBLICAN: Within the past six years in the "Old Dominion" much has transpired in political circles to challenge the interest of all who regard the welfare of the state. Few persons outside of Virpolitics. Misrepresentation, either through increase or design, has been so great that it would be a marvel if one man in a hundred beyond our borders could arrive at just conclusion in the premises. Republicans of other states have, in a general way, derived their ideas of the liberal movement in Virginia from Democratic sources. Strange as this may appear, it is nevertheless true. Democratic papers were filled with thrade not only against the movement, but against its leaders. While the debt settlement was prominent among the objects aimed at by the new party, there were others of equal, if not more, vital import. Of these we will not now speak. The presentation of the views of the party on the debt will form the leading idea of this paper. Nor will this be done with a view of convincing the outside world that a readjustment of the debt, as advocated by Republicans and liberals in Virginia, was right. While from one standpoint there is no doubt that they were right, yet, apart from a few simple statements, we shall present no argument. Our object is to shew that our Democratic friends who, in the inciplency of readjustment, beld up their hands in holy horror at the idea, subsequently abandoned their assumed conscientious scruples and have adopted every position of their adversaries on that point. That misapprehension may not arise, we will state briefly the position of the Readjuster party respecting the debt. At the close of the late warafter the period of reconstruction—the debt of Virginia amounted to many millions. During the unhappy strife West Virginia had been carved from Virginia and established as a separate state. West Virginia had been carved from Virginia and established as a separate state. West Virginia health and population. Readjusters claimed that upon West Virginia ahout of the brackers of the late wards. dities. Misrepresentation, either through morance or design, has been so great tha

represented about one-third of Virginia 'n wealth and population. Readjusters claimed that upon West Virginia should fall one-third of the burden of the debt. Now, we ask all men—Republicans, Demo-crats, or of any other political complexion—if the Readjuster idea on that subject outrages the sentiments of honesty and fair dealing? We think not. The Readjusters further claimed that interest during the period of war and reconstruction should be abated. The destruction of values during four years of war had been enormous. During the period of reconstruction the pulse of finance in the old state had almost ceased to beat. Her constitution, adopted in 1869, pledged Virginia to the establishment of a system of common schools. Her asylums were languishing. Her institutions of learning were not properly supported. To pay the interest on the debt, as estimated by opponents of readjustment, to support the pulse schools asylums of a war introced. sents of readjustment, to support the pu e schools, asylums, &c., was an impo-lity. Under Democratic financiering bility. Under Democratic financiering the state was adding to her debt at the rate of \$1,000,000 a year. The question was gravely presented by the new party as follows: 'Under all the circumstances, is it not just, first that Virginia should be relieved to the extent of one-third by reason of the separation of West Virginia? And further, considering the terrific destruction of values, ought she not to be relieved of war and reconstruction interests!' As some very foreibly presented it, the question was as to the payment of the bondholder, dollar for dollar, on claims that he had purchased, in many instances for one-tenth of their value, or the support of the public schools, the charitable and other institutions of the state.

ate. On this platform the Readjusters, aided by the Republicans, went into the cam-paign. On this basis the dott was esti-nated at \$20,000,000. The figures of our Democratic friends fixed the debt at about \$20,000,000 principal and \$4,000,000 interest. Democrats declared that to advocate the Democrats declared that to advocate the principles of readjustment was to stain the henor of the old state—to place a blot upon her pure escutcheon than which none more foul could be conceived. Their leaders denounced "readjustment as highway robbers and Readjusters as highway robbers." The battle was hot. The struggle was flere. Once enlisted under the banners of readjustment, a man became the target for all the poisonous arrows that could be hurled from the ranks of Democracy, Democratic newspapers, Democratic speakers. Men of position—political, social, and otherwise—combined every influence to bring into contempt the principles and leaders of the Readjuster cause. But the cause triumphed. Its first victory was in the election of a majority of the members of the general assembly in 1879. In 1881 it again triumphed in the election of a governor and the general the election of a governor and the general assembly. These victories filled the hearts assembly, these vith consternation. Sorrow of Democrats with consternation. Sorrow and anguish marked their political experi-ence. Men armed with the courage of their convictions would have supposed twould adopt the sentiment of the poetsed the

"Truth crushed to earth shall rise again, eternal years of God are ners, error, wounded, writhes in pain

and dies amid her worshipers Such was not the case. Seeing that the ause of readjustment was popular, they rimmed their sails to catch its breezes. In heir platform, adopted at Lynchburg in 1883, they solemnly declared in favor of the lebt settlement upon the basis of the Ridleberger bill—a Readjuster measure. Could be promising the consistency so to receive lengths? That dieberger bill—a Readjuster measure, Could Inconsistency go to greater lengths? That which before they had declared to be a "stench in the nostrils of the people" they suddenly ascertained to possess the sweetest odors possible to be watted from "Araby the blessed." One year the principles of readjustment, in Democratic judgment were as black as the demon of darkness, the next, they were as unsullied as an archangel's wing. After all their claims of desire to preserve the bonor of the state, it is sad to contemplate that our Democratic friends have thoroughly indersed the infamy which they had denounced. The only excuse which they had denounced. The famy which they had denounced. The only excuse which they have vonchafed to render has been that the popular vote was against them. For the same reason Republicans, after the defeat of their candidates in 'their early struggles should have yielded adherence to the principles of the Democratic party. For the same reason the earlier adherents of the Christian religion should have renounced the teachings of their Master, because He was renounced by the world. That there are good men in the Democratic party no man would be rash enough to deny. But that these men are justified in following the are good men in the Democratic party no man would be rash enough to deny. But that these men are justified in following the lead of those whose policy, on a vital question, has been determined by the attitude of popular majorities is a proposition that no sane mind can undertake to maintain. The Democratic party in Virginia, therefore, finds itself in the position of having arrogated all the virtue of the state by reason of its opposition to readjustment, and, when the die was cast against them, declaring it better to indorse it rather than lose political power. Others justify their course on the ground that, had it been otherwise, Gen. Mahone would have led the way to Republican victory.

Gen. Mahone would have led the way to Re-publican victory.

Speaking of Republicanism, our Demo-cratic friends, in the outset of readjustment, urged "Republicans not to ally themselves with a party that repudiated honest obliga-tions." When readjustment had swept the state, they then said to Readjusters: "How is it nossible that a conscientious Readjuster it possible that a conscientious Readjusters: "How is it possible that a conscientious Readjuster can consort with Republicans?" The tergiversations of Democracy, to a mind capable of convictious, have been appalling. Their apprehensions of Republican rule have not troubled them one-half as much as their "fear and trembling," in contemplating the loss of their own political power.

They, in changing Gen. Mahone with leading Virgiuians into the Republican party, endeavored to impress men with the idea that all of moral indignity is centered in Republicanism. In the very teeth of these declarations, have they not professed to accept, in good faith, all the perfected measures of the Republican party. In the great struggle of 1861-65 Republicans opposed secession. Democrats favored it. Now Democrats, south as well as north, declare that Republicans were right on that question. On the question of slavery the Republican position has long since been indorsed by Democrats. The views of Republicans on finance, as exemplified in their successful administration of the moneyed. sublicans on finance, as exemplified in their accessful administration of the moneyed successful administration of the moneyed interests of the country, have so impressed themselves upon the minds of the people that Democrats are everywhere compelled to admit that the financial policy of the Republicans party cannot be improved by them. In short, on all the great questions of justional policy wherein Republicans have prevalled, Democrats are constrained to acknowledge wisdom, justice, and truth. And yet in Virginia there seems to be an endless thrade on the part of Democrats against Gen. Mahone and those who concede the wisdom of his

policy, because they desire to see a complete

policy, beffine they desire to see a completiumph of Republican principles.

Republicans who were first impression the idea that Democrats despited Mahone because of his attitude on the V ginla debt question are now informed the no such motive, in fits true sense, actual them. They despise him because he is the manhood, in the midst of their male times to declare that the future of ions, to declare that the future of he date is dependent upon the triumph of R ublican principles.
But this paper is already too long. In ture communications we will

But this paper is already too deavor to ature communications we will endeavor to ature communications we will endeavor to research to unprejudiced minds, in other states, the true situation of political affairs vincinian.

BETWEEN HERE AND BALTI-An Electric Rallway to Connect the

Two Cities Projected. The Laurel (Md.) Free Quill, the latest addition to local journalism, has an inter-esting article in its first issue upon a projected electric railway between jected electric ratiway between Ballimore and Washington. Its editor had hinted at the possibility of the plan nearly a year since, "At that early date," he now adds, "the only basis upon which we could frame such a hint was the certain and speedy completion of a motor on entirely new principles then in the hands of able elegtricians. It was too early perhaps for its to assume that we should have the first benefits of it, for the western men who were desirous of testing it between any two were desirous of testing it between any two cities, but preferred St. Paul and Minne-

cities, but preferred St. Paul and Minnapolis: first, because they were live communities, and secondly, because they were but ten miles apart.

"Since then weightler reasons have been offered to prove that the national capital connected with Baltimore would better attain the end sought—the exhibition of its capacity to a greater and more infinential class of people. The whole world is now centering at Washington, and in an educational sense, it is fast assuming the merits of the imperial city of a great intellectual empire. The entire world could study an invention here, while Minnea polis with all its vigor would fall in expanding a new principle in diversified and profitable channels.

principle in diversified and profitable channels.

"The scheme is yet to be perfected, but
enough is known of it to warrant the statement that it will outrival the Daft motor
now in use in Baltimore, as well as the system proposed in the measure now before
Congress for the electric cable railway in
Washington. It has merits in economy far
superfor to the more recent electric train
engine of Stratford, England, which on two
tons of coal per week will charge batteries
sufficient to do the work of four cars requiring at present on that trainway fortyfour horses per week. It absorbs some of
the principle of Telpherage, the conception
of the late Prof. Fleeming Jenkin, of
England, though it does not literally transmit its burden through midalr as in the case
of the clay dumping scheme. The machine of the clay dumping scheme. The machine will be a marvel, and experts who have exronounce it the climax of the

"A road for such a motor needs per yard but the same number of pounds of fron that would construct a street rallway; even less will do, if the Telpherage accessories are demanded. About Swedish narrow gauge would be standard.

"In operating through such a country power could be transmitted from the water power could be transmitted from the water-power points along the route. Hyattsville, Laurel, and so on. There is power suffi-cient in the fall above Laurel to transmit for the whole line. There is not a better field in the whole country for such a com-plete test.

"A Serious Question."

"A Serious Question."

[Cincinnati Commercial Gagette.]

As we are going there is "more silver" in legal tender form every day. This is not as alarming as if the greenback mill was running, for silver dollars have not only a flat character equal to that of the greenback; it is not merely flat money—it has a market value as metal of 80 per cent. of the face value. Are the bonds payable in these dollars! Undoubtedly. But is it public policy to pay the bonds in these dollars! That is another question, and a serious one. The question would not arise if it were not that the stopping of the coinage of dollars in silver would give the asserance that the silver coin would be madegood as the greenbacks were. That is the true way to get at this matter. There is one thing to do for the healing of the financial trouble and to ward off all national apprehension, and that is to stop the issue of silver. Draw the line where we are, and maintain the limit as in the greenback case. Is not the object one so well worth attaining that it would pay to tell the truth about silver and give up the offensive jargon of the eastern press?

A Youthful Skeptic. Little Danforth has evidently been a close observer of the art of home dressmaking, for the other night he broke out in a abrupt, skeptical way:

"Mamma, does God really make all the But where are the seams? He can't pull

a whole skin over 'cm when he gets made, can he !—[Boston Record.] Throw Away Trusses

when our new method, without use of knife, is guaranteed to permanently oure the worst cases of rupture. Send 10 cents in stamps for references and pamphie. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffale, N. 2

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A REPORT HAVING EREN PUT IN creations and the business heretofore conducted under the name of the 'swiss Daty,' 'I take this method to inform my customers that no change has been made, but that it continues upon the same basis. The generous patronage of the past is solicited for the future, in return for which I pledge mayer' to furnish the best milk the country affords. If at any time there should be any diseastiration I shall estem it a personal favor to be immediately informed. The only change made was in the drivers of wagons Nos. 8 and 7. Customers are requested not to settle any tills unless authorized by me. MRS, ELIZABETH WAGNER.

NATIONAL METROPOLITAN BANK.

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de20-ja5,12 Cashier.

A MFETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS
of the Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company, for the election of directors, will be
held at the office of the company, Georgetown, on
WEDNESDAY, the 19TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1886.
The polls will be opened at 10 a.m., and closed at 12 m. Transfer books will be closed on the 6th of January, 1888, and opened on January 14th,

1886.

C. M. KOONES, Secretary.

dec28-44

dec28-45

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